

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 09-280012
 (43)Date of publication of application : 28.10.1997

(51)Int.Cl.

F01K 23/10
 B01D 53/86
 B01D 53/94
 F23C 11/00
 F23C 11/00

(21)Application number : 08-114165

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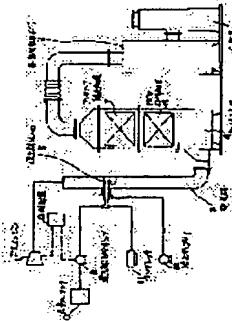
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(54) EXHAUST GAS NOX REMOVAL SYSTEM OF COGENERATION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an exhaust gas NOx removal system of cogeneration which prevents a leakage of ammonia and reduces facility cost.

SOLUTION: A cogeneration system is constituted in such a manner that a catalyst reactor 4 in which NOx decomposition catalyst is filled is provided in an air exhaust passage 3 from a gas engine 1 or a gas turbine to an exhaust heat recovery boiler 2 and that a reducing agent pouring port 5 through which NOx reducing agent such as urea water, ammonia water, etc., is atomized and poured is provided in the air exhaust passage 3 on the upstream side of the catalyst reactor 4. In this case, an ammonia oxidation catalyst filling part 7 is provided on a rear stream side of an NOx decomposition catalyst filling part 6 in the catalyst reactor 4. Consequently, proportional control of reducing agent pour amount becomes unnecessary, on-off control can be done at low cost, and there is no possibility that toxic ammonia leaks to the outside.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]
 [Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
 [Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
 [Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the exhaust-gas denitification system of the cogeneration characterized by to prepare the ammonia oxidation catalyst restoration section in the exhaust-air way of the upstream of this catalytic-reaction machine at the back-wash side of the NOx decomposition catalyst restoration section in the above-mentioned catalytic-reaction machine in the cogeneration system which prepared the reducing-agent inlet which carries out spraying impregnation of the NOx reducing agent while having infix the catalytic-reaction machine filled up with the NOx decomposition catalyst all over the exhaust-air way which results in the boiler for exhaust heat recovery from a gas engine or a gas turbine.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the denitrification system for removing NOx in the exhaust gas of a gas cogeneration system.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although discharge of NOx was conventionally prevented in the cogeneration system by pouring in NOx reducing agents, such as ammonia, urea water, or ammonium bicarbonate, during the elevated-temperature exhaust air from a gas engine or a gas turbine, making this react mutually on an NOx decomposition catalyst, and decomposing NOx into nitrogen and water, the injection rate of an NOx reducing agent was proportionally controlled-like according to the amount of exhaust gas in this case. Drawing 1 is what showed an example of the conventional exhaust gas denitrification system, and the catalytic-reaction machine 4 filled up with the NOx decomposition catalyst 6 is infixing all over the exhaust air way 3 from the gas engine 1 to the boiler 2 for exhaust heat recovery. Establish the reducing-agent inlet 5 which carries out spraying impregnation of the reducing agent in the upstream of this catalytic-reaction machine 4, and the generation-of-electrical-energy output of an engine 1 is detected to the control panel 9 which controls the reducing-agent amount of supply. The reducing-agent amount of supply was controlled to be proportional to an NOx yield by having the inverter circuit which changes this into a frequency, and controlling the speed in the motor which drives the reducing-agent feed pump 8 with the output of this inverter circuit.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] When NOx which remained without being returned in exhaust gas when there were too few injection rates of a reducing agent will be discharged in air and the reason which is carrying out proportional control of the injection rate of a reducing agent in the above-mentioned conventional configuration using the inverter circuit has too more amounts of a reducing agent conversely than reacting weight with NOx, it is harmful and is because ammonia gas with a nasty smell leaks out in air with exhaust gas. Thus, in the conventional denitrification system, since it was necessary to carry out proportional control of the rotational frequency of the reducing-agent feed pump 8 according to the amount of NOx under exhaust air, the expensive control panel 9 was needed and there was a problem of also attaching a maintenance cost highly. Then, this invention aims at offering this kind that there is no possibility of discharging harmful gas even if it does not use a complicated control unit for control of a reducing-agent injection rate, therefore can reduce facility costs and maintenance costs, such as a control panel, of deodorization system.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The exhaust gas denitrification system of the cogeneration by this invention As shown in drawing 2, while infixing the catalytic-reaction machine 4 filled up with the NOx decomposition catalyst all over the exhaust air way 3 which results in the boiler 2 for exhaust heat recovery from a gas engine 1 or a gas turbine in the cogeneration system which established the reducing-agent inlet 5 which carries out spraying impregnation of the NOx reducing agents, such as urea water and aqueous ammonia, in the exhaust air way 3 of the

upstream of the catalytic-reaction machine 4. The ammonia oxidation catalyst restoration section 7 is formed in the back-wash side of the NOx decomposition catalyst restoration section 6 in the above-mentioned catalytic-reaction machine 4. When the injection rate of a reducing agent is set up according to the maximum of an NOx yield, engine power decreases and displacement decreases. It prevents that decompose into nitrogen gas and a steam and ammonia gas leaks to the exterior the ammonia gas of the surplus which was not consumed with an NOx decomposition catalyst by making it react with oxygen on the ammonia oxidation catalyst 7. In addition, since an NOx yield also becomes small when the load of a gas engine is sufficiently small, when a load is below fixed, it is made to carry out on-off control of the reducing-agent feed pump 8 so that supply of a reducing agent may be suspended.

[0005]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Drawing 2 shows one example of this invention. While a gas cogeneration system drives a generator by the gas engine 1 or gas turbine rotated with fuel gas and generating power, by the exhaust heat, a boiler 2 is heated and it uses as heat sources, such as an air conditioning, NOx by which the catalytic-reaction machine 4 is contained in exhaust gas is removed, and since catalytic reaction is effective at an elevated temperature, it is infixing all over the elevated-temperature exhaust air way 3 from the engine 1 to the boiler 2 for exhaust heat recovery in the catalytic-reaction machine 4, the ammonia oxidation catalyst restoration section 7 is formed [the before style side] at the NOx decomposition catalyst restoration section 6 and back-wash side, and the reducing-agent inlet 5 is established in the exhaust air way 3 of the upstream rather than the catalytic-reaction machine 4, and urea water is poured in the shape of spraying into the exhaust air way 3. Namely, urea water is supplied to the reducing-agent inlet 5 by the reducing-agent feed pump 8 from the urea water tank 10. Mix with the compressed air supplied by the compressor 11, and it is injected all over the exhaust air way 3. On-off control of the reducing-agent feed pump 8 is carried out by the control signal which detects the generation-of-electrical-energy output of an engine 1, and is outputted from a control panel 9, and when the rate of an engine load of exhaust gas, i.e., the amount, is below constant value (50% of for example, load factors), supply of a reducing agent is suspended. In addition, 12 in drawing is Blois for cooling for protecting a reducing-agent impregnation nozzle from an elevated temperature.

[0006] Drawing 3 is what showed the operating state of this invention system as compared with the conventional example, and is set to this invention method A. Although a pump 8 will be started if the rate of an engine load exceeds 50%, the urea water of only the flow rate corresponding to the NOx value at the time of 100% load is poured in and urea water with the superfluous part above the urea water supply curve B by the conventional method is changed into ammonia gas in the exhaust air way 3. Since this ammonia gas is decomposed into nitrogen gas and a steam in the ammonia oxidation catalyst restoration section 7, harmful ammonia gas is not discharged outside. Therefore, although it compares with the conventional method and the amount of the urea water used increases, since it is not necessary to carry out proportional control of the urea injection rate, facility cost and a maintenance cost are sharply reducible. In addition, although some NOx occurs also on an ammonia oxidation catalyst, it is extent (50 ppm or less) which does not interfere practically.

[0007]

[Effect of the Invention] Since according to this invention the proportional control of the indispensable reducing-agent injection rate becomes unnecessary in this conventional kind of denitrification system as mentioned above, and there is no possibility that NOx and harmful ammonia may leak out outside even if it performs cheap on-off control, there is an advantage that the facility costs and maintenance costs of a denitrification system are sharply reducible.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The outline schematic diagram showing the conventional example.

[Drawing 2] The outline schematic diagram showing one example of this invention system.

[Drawing 3] The graph which showed operating state same as the above as compared with the conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Gas Engine or Gas Turbine
- 2 Exhaust-Heat-Recovery Boiler
- 3 Exhaust Air Way
- 4 Catalytic-Reaction Machine
- 5 Urea Water Inlet
- 6 NOx Decomposition Catalyst Restoration Section
- 7 Ammonolysis Catalyst Restoration Section
- 8 Urea Water Feed Pump
- 9 Control Panel
- 10 Urea Water Tank
- 11 Compressor
- 12 Blois for Cooling

[Translation done.]

